BOMBAY COURIER.

Published every Saturday and Tuesday Morning.

XLI. NUMBER 2088.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1831. [PRICE RS. 13 PER QUARTER.

ON Wednesday next the 9th instant, at Noon, FRITH BOMANJEE and Co. will put up for sale, a Stylish London built Tilbury by Walter and Whitehurst, built to express order with a set of Capital Harness.

ALSO,

Two Arab Horses imported per Ship JOHN ADAM from Bussorah

[224] *Nesbit Lane, 5th November*, 1831.

ON Wednesday next the 9th Instant, FRITH BOMANJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, several Pieces of Blue woollen Cloths, White Kerseymere Madapollams, Gingham Umbrellas, Spare Girths, Brittania Metal Teapots, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Pictures, Manilla Cheroots, Wearing Apparel, Europe Bottled Sherry, 100 Pieces of Prime Fresh York Ham, a variety of Articles of Furniture, an English Built Buggy and any Horses or Carriages that may offer.

Nesbit Lane, 5th November, 1831. [219]

FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO. have for Sale on Commission a very handsome Grand Piano Forte by Broadwood in excellent order; price 900 Rupees. Likewise, a very handsome dark green Chariot with green Morocco lining, built expressly for this country by Stevenson of London; price Rupees 1800.

The Property of a family quitting the Presidency.

[221] *Nesbit Lane, 5th Nov.* 1831.

FOR Sale,—a Capital London Built Stanhope with Horse and Harness, Price Rupees 1600.

Apply to FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO.

[222] *Bombay, 5th Nov.* 1831.

FOR Sale,—At FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO'S. A superior steel Mounted London made rifle By Bond, with patent breech, Gold bands percussion lock, hair trigger with case &c. complete.

A steel mounted fowling piece with twisted Barrel, gold banks purcussion lock, case complete, by Bond, London. [251]

TO BE LET,—A House on the Neilgherry Hills from the 1st Inst. at 120 Rupees per month; par iculars may be known on application to FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO.

[220] *Bombay, 5th Nov* 1831.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BECK AND CO.—On Tuesday next 8th instant will sell by public outcry a miscellaneous collection of Goods comprising chiefly as follows viz. A small Invoice of Saddlery consisting of Hunting and Military Saddles complete, spare Girths, Stirrup leathers, Buggy, Hunting, and Riding Whips, Curb chains and Stable Collars, 4 barrels of Gunpowder, and Shot in bags, Iron Hinges of sizes, Dog Chains, China Grass Cloth, chased silver Snuff Boxes, Silk Jackets, China Preserves in Jars and tubs of sorts, Sundry Glass and Queen's Ware, Wines, Beer and Liquors of sorts, a variety of Household Furniture and at 1 P. M. any Horses and other Cattle that may offer.

[250] *Forbes Street, 5th Nov* 1831.

A CARD.

CHARLES MARSHALL, Clerk of St. Thomas's Church most respectfully begs to inform his friends and the Public of Bombay, and of the Outstations, that the Partnership hitherto subsisting between Mr. THOMAS FERRAR and himself as Undertakers was dissolved on the 1st of October, 1 st, all persons therefore having any claim upon the said Firm, are requested to prefer the same before 1st of November next to either of the Parties in order to a settlement.

C. M. begs further to state that he intends to continue the business of Undertaker on his own account, in all its branches, vizt. Conducting Funerals, Building Tombs, of Chunam or Bycullah Stone, Marble, or Wood, he can also furnish Marble Slabs of any size.

C. M. pledges himself to conduct the undertaking Business in every department, on a more moderate scale of charge to the Public, than heretofore, and that no exertion shall be wanting to merit and secure the Patronage and Support of the Community.

All orders for Funerals, Tombs &c. addressed to Charles Marshall, at St. Thomas's Church will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

[217] *Bombay, 5th November*, [1831.]

NOTICE.—The Interest and responsibility of Mr. RICHARD FERANDES, has ceased from this date, in the concern of JAMES SCOTT & CO. at Bancoote by mutual consent, the business will in future, be carried on by Mr. JAMES SCOTT who will be answerable, for all debts due by the Concern, and receive all Money due to it.

JAMES SCOTT.
RICHARD. FERANDES.

Bancoote, Oct, 7th 1831. [229]

A CARD; MR. JAMES SCOTT of Bancoote begs to inform those Gentlemen and families, who are about to proceed to Mahableshwar for the ensuing cold Season, that he intends fitting up a Store well supplied with every thing requisite for Mess Stores. J. S. will have an attentive Person to Superintend the management of his Stores and will endeavour to give every satisfaction in the quality of articles supplied.

Bancoote, October, 15th 1831. [230]

A CARD; MR. JAMES SCOTT begs leave to inform the public that boats can be procured at Bancoote for the conveyance of Passengers or Baggage having fitted up two Bunder Boats for the former purpose, and the Bancoote Packet of 30 Tons for the latter. Careful men will be placed in each boat for the protection of property committed to their charge.

J. S. will forward to the Hills any Baggage addressed to his care.

Bancoote, November, 5th 1831. [231]

CALCUTTA 1st LOTTERY of 1832.

CAPITAL Prizes of 10,000 & 5,000 Gold Mohur's. MUNCHERJEE PESTONJEE has just received a few Tickets in the above Lottery which he offers at 150 Rs each, apply at DADABHOY PESTONJEE in Fort.

Bombay, 5th November, 1831. [232]

FOR SALE at the Godowns of Mr. GREY the following Superior Wines &c. received from Messrs. COCKBURN and Co. of London. viz.

Pale and Brown Sherry in Wood, at 375 Rs. per Hhd.

Do. do. in 3 doz. Cases, at 24 per doz.
Port do. at..... 20 do.
Whiskey do. at..... 18 do.
Geneva do. at..... 12 do.
Constantia, (pints) in one doz. Cases at..... 15 do.

[228] *Bombay, 4th November*, 1831.

WINES for Sale at the Godowns of DIROM CARTER and Co.

Pale Sherry in Hhds. from Wm. Harper late Harper and Bell, Rs. 350 per hhd.
Pale Sherry from ditto in 3 doz. Cases, Rs. 25 per doz.
Pale Sherry from E. Steers in 3 doz. Cases, Rs. 20 per doz.
Pale Sherry from Dunbar and Son in 6 doz. Cases, Rs. 25 per doz.
Port Wine from Dunbar and Son, in 6 doz. Cases, Rs. 20 per doz.
Scharsburgh Moselle in 3 doz. Cases, Rs. 25 per doz.
Madeira Wine, London Particular from R. Symonds and Co. Rs. 400 per Pipe.
Do. do. do. Rs. 200 per hhd.
Best Hennessy's Cogniac Brandy in 3 doz. Cases, Rs. 12 per doz.
French Cogniac Brandy very choice 1795 in 1 doz. Rs. 12 per doz.

Terms Cash.

[225] *Bombay, 5th November*, 1831.

"OLD HOCK,"

FROM Messrs. G. Christopher and Son of London, in 4 dozen cases on Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES, and Co., at Rs 35 per dozen.

[233] *Bombay, 5th November*, 1831,

GRUAUD LA ROSE CLARET.

MESSRS. SHOTTON AND CO,—have just received from Messrs. BALGUERIE AND CO. direct from Bordeaux, by the Brig *La Cherié*, a small quantity of the above highly esteemed Wine, which may be had on application at their Godowns at 25 per dozen.

Bombay, 5th November, 1831. [234]

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs ROGER DE FARIA, and Co. A few whole, half, and quarter pipes of Genuine Lisbon, of superior quality which they can confidently recommend--For sale at moderate prices.

Bombay, 5th Nov. 1831. [235]

FOR SALE,

THE Quarterly Army List, corrected up to the 31st July last.

Price, Rupees Three. [248]

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of Messrs REMINGTON AND CO. A fresh batch of PHELAN'S Superior highly flavoured CLARET, at Rs. 25 per dozen, in cases of three dozen each.

[236] *Bombay, 5th Nov.* 1831.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON and Co. very Superior *Sauterne* Wine in one Dozen Cases, at Rs. 14 per Dozen.

[237] *Bombay, 5th November*, 1831

ON SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF MESSRS. REMING ON AND CO.

THE following Vines of Superior quality from Messrs. TODD, and BOSANQUET.

Claret 2d Growth.....Rs. 30 per doz.
Pale Sherry..... 26 per do
Bucellas..... 20 per do

R. & Co. will register orders for the above Wines to be supplied, whenever the stock may be expended from the first shipments they may receive, and will forward to TODD and BOSANQUET orders for annual supplies of the above and other Wines for individuals and Regimental Messes. The shipping prices of all T. and B's. Wines may be known on application to R. and Co. who will receive payment on the arrival of the orders in Bombay.

[238]

TO be Let, the upper roomed House in Mazagon which was formerly occupied by Mr. EAST; for further particulars apply to DADABHOY PESTONJEE.

[239]

TO LET,—That commodious and airy House situated in Rampart Row, at present occupied by E. C. Morgan Esquire, entry on the 1st December next, and enquiries to be made of Messrs. FORBES and CO.

[227] *Bombay 5th November*, 1831.

TROMBAY.

TO BE LET, or sold, a large and substantially built Bungalow, with out houses, and about eight begahs of land, for particulars apply to Messrs. FORBES and Co. Bombay. [216]

MRS. E. L. BENNETT, most respectfully begs to inform the Ladies of the Presidency that she has removed from No. 3 Rampart Row to the Corner of Dean's lane next to Mr. Leggett's Bakery in the Fort, where she will be most happy to receive orders for cleaning Leghorn and Straw Bonnets &c. &c.

[215]

WANTED, by a respectable European Female a situation as Servant to any Lady, or Children, proceeding to England. Particulars may be known on Applying to the Courier Office.

[223] *Bombay, 5th Nov.* 1831.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE INDIAN CALENDAR for the year 1832 shewing the correlative dates according to the various modes of reckoning time among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MUSSULMEN and MALABARIANS. Price Rupees Two.

Courier Office, 5th November, 1831. [244]

FOR SALE.—At the Courier Office,

The Bombay Calendar for 1831,	5	0	0
Indian ditto,.....	2	2	0
Blank Powers of Attorney,.....	0	2	0
Ditto Interest Bonds,.....	0	2	0
Do. Policies,.....	1	0	0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,.....	0	2	0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,.....	0	2	0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,....	0	2	0
Plans of the Island,.....	1	0	0
Traveller's Itinerary,.....	5	0	0
Insolvent Debtors' Act,.....	3	0	0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed on moderate terms. [245]

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that MR. JOSEPH FRANCIS DE JESUS, has contracted with N. R. of Bombay Banian Merchant, to dispose of his two following premises vizt. both of which situate within the Fort walls of Bombay vizt. A House or Bungaloe with Cookroom, Stable, water well and their appurtenances situate at Medow Street, assessed under Nos. 4. and 27. and another House or Bungaloe, with a water well, Cookroom, and their appurtenencas situate in the Military Square and assessed under No. 6.

The above property had on the 15th of October last contracted by the said JOSEPH FRANCIS DE JESUS, to sell to a Parsee Merchant which has since been annulled and revoked. Any person or persons having any claim or demand against the said premises either by way of mortgage, or inheritance right or otherwise he, she, or they are to make known the same by a regular Notice in writing to EDMUND COBB MORGAN ESQ^g at his office in the Fort within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise he, she, or they will be precluded therein---Dated this 5th day of November 1831 [218]

NOTICIA.

NR. Negociante Baniane de Bombay faze Publico o ter contratado comprar ao Sr. JOZE FRANCISCO DE JEZUS, as suas duas Cazas abaixo mencinodas ambas situadas, dentro de Forte de Bombay asaber---Huma, Caza ou Bangalo, com Cozinha, cavalharice, poço, de agoa, e seus adjuntos sita em, Meadow Street determinada com os Numeros 4 e 27, e outra Caza ou Bangolo, com hum poço de agoa, Cozinha e mais adjuntos sita em Military Square, e determinada com No. 6

As sobreditas propriedades, tinhaõ sidó contractadas vender pelo ditto JOZE FRANCISCO DE JESUS a hum Negociante Parse, em 15 de Outubro passado, o que foi depois annullado e revogado. Qualquer pessoa ou pessoas que tiverem algum direito ou reclamacaó sobre as ditas propriedades, quer por hypotheca, heheranca, ou outra qual quer motivo queiraõ participalo por huma noticia regular, por escripto ao SENHOR EDMUND COBB MORGAN, no seu escripturio, no Forte, dentro de 14 dias da datta desta, depois de Cujo prazo, ficaraõ excluidas do. direito.--Datada aos 5 de Novembro 1831

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર • કીચાંથી • આપીએચ જે
મીરાતર • જુશેફ • ફરાંશીશ • દે • જીજીશે • પોતાંની • બે • ઠેકલ • ફલેલા • અમલાઓ • (એન—આર) એટલે—ન—તથા—ર—શ્રી • મુંબઈનો • વાંણીઓ • વેપારીને • વેચાતી • આપવાનુ • શાટુ • કીધુંછે—તેની • વીગત • એક • ઘેકેર • અગાર • બંગલો • તે • શાહે • બબર ચીખાનુ • તથા • તબેલો • તથા • પાંનીનો • કુવો તથા • જેંકજ • એનુ • કોએ • તે • શાહે • તે • શ્રી • ફોટમાં • મીડોશનાં • મોફોલામાંછે તેનો • નંબર ૪ તથા ૨૭ મોછે • તથા • બીજુ • એક • ઘેકેર • અગાર • બંગલો • તે • શાહે • પાંણીનો • કુવો • તથા બબર ચીખાનુ • તથા • જેંકજ • એનુ • કોએ • તે શાહે • તે • શ્રી • ફોટમાં • મીલીતેરી • ફશકુએર માંછે • તે • ઉપર • નંબર ૬ ઠોછે *

એ • ઉપર • ફરેલી • મીલકત • તા • ૧૫ મી ગીસ્મા • અકટોબર • મડીનાંનીએ • જુજેશફ • ફરાંશીશ • દે • જીજુશે • એક • પારશી • વેપારી ને • વેચાતુ • આપવાનુ • શાટુ • કીધું • હતુ • તે • રદ • તથા • બાતલ • કીધુંછે • તથા • થઈ ઉછે— એ • ઉપર • કરએક • લોક • અગાર • લોકોનો • ગીરવી • અગાર • વારશો • અગાર • બીજી • કંજ રીતનો • દાવો • અગાર • માંગલ્ય • પોચતુ • કોએ તો • તેનાંઓને • બાંણ • કરેજે • આજથી • દીન ૧૪ ની • મુદતમાં • ઘારા • પરમાંણે • લખેલી • નોતીશ • ઘડમંડ • કાબ • મારગીન • ઘશકુએર ને • એની • આશીશ • ફોટમાંછે • તાંફો • મોકલે —મુદત • પછી • કોઇનો • દાવો • કબુલ • કરશે નહી—તા • ૫ મી • નવેમબર ૧૮૩૧ *

SPORTING MAGAZINE.

NO XIV. Of the Oriental Sporting Magazine will be published during the 1st week in November, and it is requested that all communications intended for that number be forwarded as early as possible.. [246]

FOR SALE, A few Copies of the English Sporting Magazine, from Nov. 1830 to June 1831. For particulars apply to SHREECRUSTNA JAGONNATHJEE, at the Courier Office. [247]

Passage to Liverpool.

THE Fine fast sailing Ship ROYAL GEORGE, of 500 Tons, William Wilson, Commander, will positively sail on the 15th Instant.

Has superior accommodations for Passengers and carries a Surgeon, plans of the Cabins may be seen at the Office of RITCHIE STEUART AND CO.

Rampart Row, 5th Nov. 1831. [240]

For Freight and Passage to London.

THE Ship LADY RAFFLES, WILLIAM TUCKER Commander, of 650 tons, daily expected here early next month and will sail on the 15th December. *The Raffles* has excellent accommodations, having double stern galleries, the same as an Indiaman—and carries a Surgeon.—Apply to ADAM, SKINNER and Do.

241] *Bombay, November, 5th,* 1831.

For Freight or Passage to London.

The fine Ship "LONACH," of 400 Tons, register W. H. DRISCOLL, Commander, has good accommodations for passengers, carries an experienced Surgeon, and will sail for the above Port on the 13th Proximo, calling off the Malabar Coast for passengers.—Apply to Captain Driscoll, at the office of Messrs. FORBES and Co. where plans of the Cabins may be had.

[242] *Bombay, 5th November,* 1831.

For Passage to London.

The Teak built and Copper Fastened Ship GOLCONDA Burthen 858 Tons DANIEL STEWART Commander, having a full Cargo engaged will sail early in December next, has superior Accommodations for Passengers, and Carries an experienced Surgeon, Plans of the Cabin's may be seen at the Office of FRAMJEE COWASJEE.

Bombay, 5th November, 1831. [243]

For Passage to London and the Cape of Good Hope.

The fast sailing well armed Ship LORD AMHERST 600 tons Burthen, JOHN HICKS, R. N. Commander, will sail on the 25th Instant carries a Surgeon, and is expressly fitted up for Passengers; Plans of her Cabins may be had and further particulars known, by applying to Captain HICKS at the Office of Messrs. DIROM CARTER and Co.

[226] *Bombay. 5th Nov.* 1831.

For Freight and Passage to London.

THE Teak built Ship UPTON CASTLE of 600 Tons J. E. DUGGAN, Commander, may be expected to arrive here early in the month of January next, and will be dispatched early in February, has superior accommodations for Passengers and Carries an experienced Surgeon; for Particulars apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE at his Office.

[249] *Bombay, 5th November,* 1831.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

Bombay Castle, 25th October, 1831.

No. 393 of 1831.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following Regulation be published to the Army in General Orders.

(*Military Branch.*)

REGULATION XVI, A. D. 1831.

(*SUPPLEMENT I. TO REGULATION XXII. A. D.* 1827.)

A REGULATION *for extending the powers of the Court of Requests, constituted under Clause* 1st *Sec. VII. Regulation XXII A. D.* 1827, *when sitting in places beyond the British Territory.*—PASSED *by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council of Bombay on the* 14th *day of September* 1831. *Corresponding with the* 8th *Bhadrapud Sood Sumbut or Vikramajet Era* 1887, *Salbahan* 1753, *Fusley* 1241. *Soorsun* 1252, *and* 7th *Rubee ul Akhur* 1247, *of the Hijree.*

Preamble. WHEREAS, great hinderance and obstruction to the recovery of just and lawful claims against persons residing within the limits of Cantonments and Military Stations, beyond the British Territories, having been found to exist, in consequence of the sums indebted being of larger amount than can be taken cognizance of by the Court of Requests, constituted under Clause 1st Sec. VII Regulation XXII. A. D. 1827, it has been deemed expedient, in order to meet this exigency, that the powers of the Court of Requests, when sitting in places beyond the British Territory, be extended: the following Rule has therefore been enacted, to have effect from the date of promulgation.

The limitation (Rs. 400) of claims cognizable before a Court of Requests, declared not to be applicable when such Court is sitting in places beyond the British Territory.

SECTION I.—It is hereby declared, in modification of Clause 1st Sec. VII. Regulation XXII. A. D. 1827, that the limitation of claims, cognizable by Courts of Requests under that Section, to sums not exceeding Bombay Rupees four hundred (400), shall not be held applicable to those sitting in places beyond the British Territories, but claims of the nature therein described, shall be cognizable, whatever may be the amount.

No. 394.—The leave to the Neelgherry Hills granted to Assistant Surgeon T. Robson, Vaccinator in the Concan, under date the 28th October, 1830, for the benefit of his health, is extended for a period of six months on the same account.

No. 395.—At the recommendation of the Commander of the Forces, the following appointment is made:—

Lieutenant A. Urquhart of the 2d Regiment of Light Cavalry, to be a Brigade Major to the Forces, vice Hagart appointed Assistant Adjutant General.

No. 396.—Surgeon G. H. Davis of the 22d Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, agreeably to the Regulations.

No. 397.—The leave of absence granted under date 21st ultimo, to Lieutenant Bartlet, Deputy Paymaster of the Northern Division, is cancelled at that Officer's request, and he is permitted to proceed to Poona, on urgent private affairs, with leave to be absent from his Station from the 20th December next until the 10th February 1832.

Bombay Castle, 26th October 1831.

No. 398.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased by a Resolution in the Revenue Department, to appoint Lieutenant G. Fulljames of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, to Superintend the operation of boring for Water in the districts of this Presidency.

Bombay Castle, 27th October, 1831.

No. 399.—Captain G. Boyd of the 2nd Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, will proceed to the Mahabuleshwur Hills to make a Survey of the place—This arrangement will not be attended with any expense to Government.

No. 400.—The leave to the Neelgherry Hills granted to Assistant Surgeon J. Doiz of the Horse Artillery, under date the 24th April 1830, and extended on the 25th April last, for the benefit of his health, is further prolonged for a period of four months, on the same account.

Bombay Castle, 28th October, 1831.

No. 401.—With reference to the Rules published in General Orders, under date the 20th ultimo, (No 354.) the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased, by a Resolution passed in the Ecclesiastical Department, to direct, that a Chaplain officiating for an absentee, shall receive the allowance stopped from the absentee when the stoppage does not exceed two hundred Rupees per mensem, but that in all cases when the deductions exceed that sum, the surplus shall be credited to the account of Civil Charges.

No. 402.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased, by a Resolution in the Political Department, to appoint Hospital Steward Gerald an Apothecary, and to direct that he be attached to the Residency at Bushire.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

C. NORRIS,
Chief Secy

HIGH WATER TABLE,— 5TH NOV. 1831.

Saturday	0 02
Sunday	0 37
Monday	1 12
Tuesday	1 52
Wednesday	2 35
Thursday	3 28
Friday	4 31

EXCHANGE.

On London at 6 month's sight at 1 | 9
Calcutta 30 days 107 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca. Rs.
Madras 30 days 102 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras do.
Remittable Loan 145 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca do.
5 per Cent Loan of 1822 | 23 according to the period of discharge.
Do. of 1825 | 26 } 107 at 116 } Ditto.
Do. of 1829 | 30 } 110 at 111 }

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Captain W. Ward, 15th Regiment N, I. from Poonah.
Captain J. Jopp, Staff from Poonah.
Lieut. Smythe, 4th Regt. N. I. from Poonah.
Lieut. J. C Heath, 5th Regt. N. I, from Dharwar.
Lieut. J. Wright, 3d Regt. N. I. from Poonah.
Captain A. Adams, 7th Regt. Nizam's Service from Elichpore.
Surgeon James Bird, Residency Satarrah.
Lieut. Col. A. Robertson, Commg. ditto.
Captain J. W. Watson, Artillery, from Belgaum.
Lieut. G. Fulljames, 25th Regt. N. I. from Poonah.
Lieut. Col. E. Hardy, Qr. Mr. General from do.
Captain G. W. Oakes, 13th Regt. N. I. from Dapoolie.
Captain W. Jameson, 3d Ca'y. from Deccan.

DEPARTURES.

Ensign W. C. Stalker, 1st Gr. Regt. Poona.
Ensign A. H. O. Mathews, 15th Regt. N. I. to Mahableshwur.
Lieut. G Fulljames, 25th N. I. to Poonah.
Lieut. W. S. Jacob, Engineers to Seroor.
Assistant Surgeon W. Brooke, to Mahablushwer.
Lieut. W. Harris, Executive Engineer, to Deesa

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

BIRTH,

At Baroda, on the morning of the 25th Instant, the Lady of Captain H. Lyons, 23d Regiment, of a Daughter.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

None.

DEPARTURES.

October 26th, American Brig Nerius, John Endicott, Master, to Salem.

Passengers.—Mrs. Garrett, and 2 Children, and one Portuguese Servant.

Nov. 3d Barque Vesper, David Brown, Master to London.

Passenger.—Mrs. Brown.

Do. Brazilian Ship Amezado, J. J. de Silva Campos, Master to Rio de Janeiro.

3d. Barque Discovery, G. J. Simmons, Master, to Persian Gulph.

Passengers.—14 Natives.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.—Lord Amherst, Lonach, Royal George, and Tam O'Shanter.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Byramgore, Golconda, and Hormasjee Bomanjee.

HON. COMPANY'S *Receiving Ship.*—Hastings.
Do. Do. *Steamer*—Hugh Lindsay.
Do. Do. *Schooner.*—Royal Tiger.
Do. Do. *Brig of War.*—Tigris.
Government Yacht—Telica.
PORTUGUESE BRIG.—Aurelia.
FRENCH.—La Cherie.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We beg to decline publishing the letter Signed "EXPOSITOR."

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1831.

The Bengal Hurkaru of the 17th ultimo announces the arrival of the H. C. S. *Thomas Grenville*, which has brought out London papers of the 20th of June; being one day later than those received here by the Amherst. The following interesting extract contains the only intelligence which this arrival communicates, that had not been previously received.

"The *Courier* of the 20th June mentions the arrival of the *Duke of Clarence* in Cork Harbour, from Gibralter, the Captain states, when off the Rock of Lisbon, a great firing was heard which continued during the whole night, and from the loudness of the reports it was supposed that bombs were discharged in the direction of Lisbon; in the morning a large two-decked ship and a frigate were observed standing in for the Tagus. As Don Miguel had been rash enough to refuse compliance with the demands of the French and was preparing for resistance, this account seems probable enough, and we may therefore look upon the tyrannical reign of this usurper as at an end"

The last papers from Calcutta contain in addition to the above, some extracts relating to the affairs of Ireland, and France, as well as a few items of domestic intelligence from the London papers of the 20th of June, which will be found under their respective heads.

In the absence of almost every description of news to occupy our columns with, we have extracted largely for our paper of to-day from those delightful little volumes, entitled "Fragments of Voyages and Travels" which have been noticed in so flattering a manner in the late periodicals from Home.

One of the most interesting of the Authors adventures during the period taken up by the Narrative before us, was occasioned by an attempt to afford assistance to one of the numerous bodies of Spaniards, who, under the direction of a Junta, made as usual, an ill judged and fruitless attempt to throw off the yoke of the French.

We regret exceedingly, that the limited space we possessed, prevented us from selecting it, as it is one of the most spirited sketches we have ever met with, of the overweening confidence and utter imbecility which marked the operations of the Spanish leaders; while on the other hand, the exquisite adroitness of the French is described in such a manner, that it excites one's admiration in spite of the cold-blooded massacres and the barbarity which attended their proceedings. The extracts we have given, although, of quite a different nature, are however, excellent specimens of the work; which, from the beginning to the end is filled with adventures equalling in point of interest those of any romance, and possessing at the same time, an attraction which nothing but the consciousness of reality can impart.

CALCUTTA.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Accounts from Simla of the 1st instant, mention that at that date the Governor General, with Lady Bentinck and the Countess of Dalhousie, were on a visit to a place called Kotegurh, a mountainous village about, 40 miles north of Simla, and we believe the extreme boundary of the Company's territories in those parts. The party left Simla on the 26th ultimo, and were expected to return by the 8th instant. It was expected that the Commander-in-Chief with his suit would descend from the Hills on the 10th. At the date of our information the subordinate establishments attached to His Excellency were already going down to the plains. Their route lies direct to Cawnpore, which place they are expected to reach about the beginning of December. Lord Dalhousie with his present Staff will proceed thence by water to the Presidency, several of Woodin's best pinnaces being expected at Cawnpore for his Lordship's reception. It is said that if General Barnes should go to Simla, all the Staff now with Lord Dalhousie, with the exception of the Commissary General, will have to come up a second time with the new Commander-in-Chief. The establishments attached to the Governor General were to go down on the 15th instant, by the road of Budhu. Plassey, to Roopur. His Lordship descends on the 19th, and goes by Ramgurh, Nallaghur, to Roopur, where the meeting with the Lahore Chief is to take place. Immense multitudes from all parts of Hindoostan are, it is said, already congregating at that place, and it is expected that long before and after the few days during which a halt is to be made there, one of the principal Fairs will be held for every description of goods that Hindoostan and Cashmeer can produce. It is generally understood,—although it has not been expressly announced,—that His Lordship will not return to the Presidency before the beginning of 1833. At present, it would appear the next route is not settled beyond Ajmeer. The progress will be from Roopur to Kurnaul, Delhi, Bhurtpore, Agra, and thence to Ajmeer, where His Lordship expects to meet Earl Clare.

According to the accounts that have reached us, the measures of His Lordship's civil administration will be attended with great benefit to the country. He has already, we understand, carried into effect, on his personal responsibility, several very important arrangements, of which we shall probably soon have some public information. His laborious application to the subjects of native petitions, the sound discretion which he exercises in any interference with such complaints, and the prompt redress which he affords to petitioners,—all tend to evince a mind vigourously intent and keep alive a spirit of activity public functionaries, which nothin establishment of an Ambulatory G can maintain. There is good reason that the natives are well-affected tow Government wherever his Lordship's is known and his influence felt. Th dence in the justice of our laws and the tration of them is very great, but the exercised by the Native Umla in at le cases out of ten is a matter of sore g to the poor The indolence of some of t European Officers of Government, it is alleged and the confidence which too many of them pl unfortunately disposed to place in those publi pests, cannot be too much deplored. Mu advantage is anticipated from the arrangements in contemplation for giving to the Western P vinces distinct controlling authorities, and supposed by some that if with these institu a Deputy Government should be established the inhabitants of those distant parts might have some chance of escaping from the rapacity and extortion of the retainers of Courts and Cutcheries.—*India Gaz.*

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

FOREIGN.—JUNE 20.—Paris seems to be still in a very critical state. Peace is preserved by the National Guards, who seem anxious, in despersing the assemblages, to avoid the effusion of blood.

A letter from General Lafayette, published in the Paris papers has caused a considerable sensation. In a genteel way he accuses King Philippe of bad faith, and repeats the conversation which passed between himself and His Majesty, then the Lieut. General, by which it appears they both concurred in the administration of Government best adapted to France. Louis it seems has thought differently since his election to the Sovereignty.

A letter from the Regent of Belgium to Prince Leopold, does not indicate a disposition on the part of the Belgian Congress to concede any point in the matter of dispute with the five powers.

The Emperor Nicholas has, out of purely humane considerations for the Poles, given orders to an eminent Russian physian, to proceed to Warsaw, to cure his rebellious subjects of the Cholera!

DOMESTIC.—JUNE 20.—Accounts from Ireland up to June 16th, represent the spirit of discontent in the county of Clare as subsiding; in all parts of the county the peasantry were giving up their arms, and returning to a state of order.

It is understood to be the intention of the opponents of the Reform Bill in both Houses of Parliament, to move an amendment to the complimentary address to his Majesty, expressive of their disapprobation of the late dissolution of Parliament, that there was no sufficient cause for a fresh appeal to his Majesty's people, and that the measure was justified by no public necessity or advantage!

A duel took place on the 18th at Wormwood-Scrubbs, between Lord Thomas Cecil, and Mr. Tennyson, the former attended by Lord James Fitzroy, and the latter by Sir William Ingilby, Bart. M. P. for Lincolnshire. After an exchange of shots, Mr. T. apologized for the expressions he had used, which were painful to the feelings of Lord C. The affair being thus terminated the parties shook hands and left the ground,

Mr. T. had spoke at a public dinner of the House of Cecil as having dared to invade the rights of the people.

Their Majesties gave a musical party at their palace at St. James' on Thursday evening to upwards of 200, including the members of the Royal Family, the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers and their Ladies, and a select party of the nobility and gentry.

At a meeting of the Ultra Tories at Lord Mansfield's on Friday, and by an adjournment at the Marquis of Londonderry's, there were warm discussions and much difference of opinion. The result was, however, to fight it out at all hazards.

We regret to announce the failure of Messrs. John Maclachlan and Donald Macintyre, East India merchants of this city.

There are about eighty names corresponding to those of the Directors of the East India Company in the Civil Service of India, and among the students at Hertford College!!

The agitation of Reform has penetrated at last, the leaden precincts of the Court of Directors, who now begin to confess that they have squeezed and drained India of the uttermost farthing, without the slightest encouragement to replenish the exhausted coffers of the country; and it is said *colonization* will now be permitted, but *without liberty of the Press.* Bah! are Englishmen such fools as to risk life and property, where they dare not openly express their opinions? Mr. Holt Mackenzie is, we hear, strenuously exerting himself in favour of Colonization.

The new Parliament will scarcely commence business before the 20th June. The majority in the Commons for the Reform Bill may be estimated at 150.

Mr. Astell narrowly escaped with his life when being elected for his own borough; and Sir E. Hyde East's son was hissed and hooted in the most violent manner at his election. Col. Baillie has been rejected; and Mr. C. Grant, we are rejoiced to say, has met with that honorable support to which he is so justly entitled.

Notwithstanding the really valuable services which Sir John Malcolm has, on many points,

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conferred on India, we hear that his reception at the India House was not such as might have been anticipated. It is possible that Sir John may have been looking up to the Governor Generalship, and been disappointed in his expectations, or perhaps a larger pension is sought by Sir John, than these *clipping times* will justify.

Russian barbarous hordes still harass the immortal Poles without assistance from England or France, who have permitted a horrid war to be carried on by despotism against liberty.

We regret to state, that Sir Thomas Munro, son of the late Governor of Madras, whose lady resides in Bury, in jumping across a ditch, in a field at Rushbrooke, unfortunately broke his arm. The bone was fractured in two places. Medical assistance was promptly procured, and he is now doing well.

The Honourable Company's ship, *London*, lost 26 men coming home, of a disease resembling Cholera, and died off the Downs.

The *Irma*, from Calcutta, 26th Jan. arrived at Havre on 23d May.—*East India Magazine, for June.*

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, JUNE 16.—The accounts from Clare received this morning are highly gratifying, as indicative of the speedy return of tranquility in that, the most insurrectionary of all the disturbed districts. In all parts of the country the peasantry are giving up their arms; and such is the extent of the wholesome reaction that instead of mingling in the outrage, they now begin to employ themselves in repairing fences: boundaries have been raised, and, in several instances, cattle have been sent back to the lands from which they had been driven away. In parts of the county which had been so disturbed that the landholders and the better order of farmers had to fly for safety, confidence is so much restored, that those unwilling emigrants are fast returning, and many Clare families, who had thought it prudent to sojourn in Dublin for some months past, are now preparing to re-visit their native county.

Accounts to the above effect reached the Government this morning, and, I have been informed, have given extreme gratification to Lord Anglesey, who has throughout taken much interest in the melancholy condition of Clare, and certainly adopted the most effective measure, tempered with that degree of mercy which the peculiar case required, to produce the restoration of peace and subordination.

As it is admitted on all hands that the primary cause of the disturbances was distress chiefly produced by the conduct of the landlords, it is to be hoped that the Government, now that the peasantry are evincing a willing spirit in returning to habits of order, will pursue with steadiness and determinaton those remedial measures which are required to prevent a repetition of the frightful system of outrage which has so long desolated the disturbed districts of the south.—*Morning Chron. June* 20.

FRANCE.

(From the Quotidienne.)

The Journals of the movement have published a document emanating from M. Lafayette of which the following are extracts:

"You ask me what was that *programme* of the Hotel de la Ville so often quoted by me, denied by others, and of which I claim the fullfilment. After the visit to the Hotel de la Ville of the new Lieutenant General, accompanied by the Deputies, I thought I might find in the authority and popular confidence with which I was invested, a right and a duty to explain myself frankly in the name of the people with the proposed King.

"You know, I said to him, that I am a Republican, and that I regard the Constitution of the United States as the most perfect that has ever existed. I think as you think, replied the Duke of Orleans; it is impossible to have passed two years in America and not to be of this opinion; but do you believe, in the situation of France, and according to general opinion, that it would be proper for us to adopt it? No, I replied; what is now necessary for the French people is a popular throne surrounded by Republican institutions. So, also, I understand it, replied the Prince. The mutual engagement which I hastened to publish served to rally around us those who would not have a Monarch and those who would have one, but not a Bourbon."

When the Poles, trebly enfranchised by our principle of sovereignty, by the successive robberies of which they had been the victims, and by the last violation of the treaty with them, stopped the progress of the Russians towards us, shedding that blood, which has been shed in torrents for France, what prevented us from protesting aloud in their favour, from receiving their representatives, and not to remain ever below that abandonment of them which was the disgrace of the reign of Louis XV. As to the late horrors in Italy, from the violated capitulations to the atrocities of the Tyrant of Modena, the vile assassin of the virtuous Menotti, to whom he was indebted for his life, the fault is not to be attributed to our Legislations, which signified, their dissent, and informed the Council of the King; still less was it to be attributed to the Italian patriots, who must have seen in this signification, publicly announced, never to consent, a meaning equivalent to a promise to prevent. One word on the hereditary peerage —informed by experience, anterior to 1789, I regretted that the Constitutional Assembly preferred the unity of the Legislature to its division into two Elective Chambers but without now discussing the senatorial conditions which the Revolution of July has bequeathed to the Representatives whom we are about to nominate. I am firmly assured that the principal question is not doubtful. It is not in this age of intelligence, and in this country of equality, that old Aristocratical prejudices, that are declining in their own foreign abode, that the interest of the present Peers, or the ambition of future Peers, will be able to root among us two or three hundred petty legitimacies, without an object, which far from supporting the Constitutional Throne, risk dragging down in their fall; and which are equally opposed to common sense and the representative rights of a nation—free, independent, and sovereign.—*Morn. Chron. June* 20.

FRANCE AND EUROPE.

LETTER.

Paris, April 16, 1831.

MR. EDITOR,—Before I speak of the actual state of affairs in this country, it will be proper to premise some considerations of what has taken place since July 1830, when the decrepit, direct line of the Bourbons, was, after a fifteen years' precarious tenure, hurled from a throne on which Louis XVIII. had twice been placed by foreign armies, where he maintained himself by a system of corruption and deception, and from which his brother Charles fell from his utter incapacity and stupid obstinacy.

From the moment the Bourbons re-assumed the crown in 1814, their constant aim was to attain absolute power, and to re-establish aristocratic privileges and the influence of the clergy. Supported by the Holy Alliance they thought their triumph assured; and Louis only kept the constitutional mask the better to ensnare the nation, and to draw from the purse of the people the enormous sums which, under different pretences, he obtained from the two Chambers. For this purpose, he by successive modifications in the law of elections secured a permanent majority in the Chamber of Deputies Thus was the *milliard* voted to the emigrants, and 400 millions of francs squandered to restore Ferdinand to absolute power, and to destroy the constitutional government of the Cortes. This was a grand step towards the abolition of the French charter, already disfigured and mutilated. Louis, more dissimulating than his brother, pursued his views calmly, trusting to fraud and bribery, and dreading violent measures. He lived not long enough to carry his plans into effect, and left the arduous task to the silly, bigoted and priest ridden Charles, who soon manifested openly his intentions. In vain did Martignac and his colleagues, after the fall of Villele, who had become obnoxious to all parties, attempt to save the king by forcing him to respect the constitutional rights of the nation; they soon perceived that Charles had merely consented for a while to countenance constitutional doctrines, because he did not feel himself yet strong enough to strike a decisive blow against the liberties of France. But the moment he thought his power sufficiently established he threw off the mask, and called his favorite Polignac to help him to overthrow the charter. As soon as this intention became evident, the alarm was general; every body foresaw the approaching struggle, and all honest men felt the necessity of opposing the counter-revolutionary plans of the Jesuitical party. It was then that a coalition was formed of very heterogeneous elements in the Chamber of Deputies. The joint efforts of the true patriots, who sat on the left side of the House, and of their new allies—the moderate royalists, attached to the Bourbon family, but dreading the consequences of the triumph of the absolutists, soon drove Charles to the alternative of employing military force against the prople, or of throwing himself in the arms of the leaders of the opposition in both Houses. Charles chose the former; he made the attempt and lost his crown. But the great triumph of liberty was achieved solely by the Parisians; who spontaneously, without leaders or any pre concerted plan, arose, fought, and conquered the satellites of despotism in the memorable week of July. The people triumphed and exulted at the fond hope of regaining their rights; of restoring France to her former glory, sullied by the disgraceful treaties of 1814 and 1815, imposed by force, with the concurrence of a king who held the crown from the allied sovereigns, and had not received it from the people. While the unsuspecting patriots, who had risked their blood in defence of their rights, were thus indulging in fair prospects for their country, the majority of the members of opposition in the Chamber of Deputies and in the House of Peers felt sadly disappointed at the result, and left nothing untried to baffle the views of the party. While victory was yet uncertain, MM. de Semonville and d'Argeat attempted to preserve the crown on the head of Charles, by advising him to recall his late decrees, and to appoint new ministers; but his hesitation to comply with this request rendered the measure impracticable. Other courtiers next suggested the necessity of abdicating the crown in favor of the Duc de Bourdeaux, and of appointing the Duc d'Orleans regent and lieutenant-general of the Kingdom. This was at last agreed to by Charles and his son, but it was too late, Louis-Philippe having been proclaimed king by the influence of Lafayette and his friends, who, determined to exclude Charles and his line, and wishing to give stability to the new government, had the generosity to sacrifice their republican opinions in the hopes of making France enjoy all the advantages of this form of government without its inconveniences, by placing on the throne a man who could pretend to no hereditary right. This being effected without any opposition from the people, the choice of a cabinet was the next thing to be done. It fell upon the most crafty, and not upon the most able and decided men. Guizot, a staunch adherent of the Restoration, formerly secretary to Decazes at Ghent, and author of the famous address to the allied sovereigns in 1815, engaging them to send their armies against France, was the most influential minister, and represented in the council the party called *Doctrinaires* who formed or influenced the majority of the Deputies. Among them stood pre-eminent the two Dupins, Royer Collard, the Perriers, Delessart, Agier, &c. Thus was the fate of the new revolution committed into the hands of men who had only opposed Charles X. and his brother when they met a repulse from them; they had for the most part, served and courted the Bourbons, while these courted them; now that another Bourbon was on the throne, they thought they might by flattery, by intrigues, and by the combined efforts of the supporters of the restoration, who had for a time put on the mask of liberals, acquire such an ascendancy over the new king as would enable them to rule France with uncontrollable sway. Their aim was to establish a sort of legal oligarchy in France, and to curtail the rights of the bulk of the nation; deviating, as little as possible, from the system pursued during the restoration. To effect their purpose they began by deceiving honest Dupont and Lafayette—the purest of patriots and the most unsuspecting of men. At the same time they inspired a dread of the republican party, by repeating in all their newspapers the ominous words of terror and 1793; they alarmed the king and a great part of the nation; and by their combined and perseverant tactics, they at last fully succeeded in their object. They forced Dupont to quit the department of Justice, and Lafayette the command of the National Guards of France; even the worthy Lafitte and the respectable Mérilhou were discarded because not entirely devoted to the party. Casimir Perrier, a man of some parts, but excessively vain, obstinate, and passionate, is considered by the party as the only man capable of subduing public opinion, and of converting the new dynasty, sprung from a popular revolution, into a legitimate monarchy, based not upon the rights of the great mass of the nation, but upon the privileges of a select few. They have certainly succeeded beyond their expectations, having ably profited by every favorable incident as it has occurred, and by several riots, excited by secret manœuvres, with a view to frighten the king for his crown, and the peaceable inhabitants for their tranquillity; but in spite of all their arts, ministers are from day to day becoming more unpopular, and the public is highly incensed against them for what they have already done, and for what is apprehended from them in future. Their plan is evident to every one: to retain their places by securing the support of the future Chamber of Deputies, and then to consolidate their favorite system of oligarchical monarchy, is the constant object of their meditations, and the main-spring of their acts. It was with this view that Dupin the eldest, Guizot, and other crafty *doctrinaires*, when, in the first days of August, 1830, they had the patch-work charter amended, avoided carefully to define in positive terms the fundamental elective rights of the people, both in the choice of representatives to the Chamber of Deputies, and of municipal officers: for the same reason they abstained from pronouncing on the future organisation of the House of Peers. In so doing they showed themselves superior in foresight to most of their opponents, and secured to themselves power for the time being, and the means of retaining it hereafter. Well they knew that the centre of the assembly was composed of men favorable to privilege, and averse to free institutions; and having the Chamber of Deputies at their disposal, (that of Peers being of course essentially aristocratical,) they had it in their dower to keep in awe the ministry, and to dispose of the nation according to their will and pleasure, this they have done with the greatest success, scorning public opinion and its eloquent organs in the Chamber of Deputies. The majority has perverted the law of the National Guards, that on municipal administration: they have maintained the heavy stamp-duties on the periodical press, the privileges of printers; and in every instance they have evinced the greatest reluctance to establish on a solid and permanent basis the indisputable rights of the citizens. In short, they have acted not as the deputies of the French people. (and truly they are only those of the privileged classes of electors,) but as an assembly of Roman or Swiss patricians. They do not obey a mandate of the people, but graciously grant some rights to those only who, in their opinion, are fit to exercise them. In this spirit has France been governed since the month of September, 1830, down to the present day. But such a system, having no real national support, must ere long crumble into dust, not perhaps without a tremendous crash. All will depend on the result of the elections to the next chamber, the dissolution of the present having become inevitable. In spite of the illiberal dispositions of the new law of elections, I have no doubt that ministers and their friends will be ultimately disappointed. Should, however, the contrary take place, then a crisis is unavoidable, and it is easy to foretell to whom it will be fatal.

Unfortunately for Louis-Philippe, who is an honest man and a constitutional king, and who has at heart the honor and interests of the French nation, under whose banners he fought bravely at Jemmappes and at Nerwinden, he has listened to advisers and flatterers little qualified for the high task of guiding the nation after its trouble, struggle, and regeneration in its late contest. Instead of displaying firmness, and showing confidence in the people, the irresolute monarch was induced to write humble letters to the allied sovereigns, and particularly one to Nicholas, which has been made public, and to which the haughty autocrat returned a prett ysaucy answer. While the new rulers of France seemed to be actuated by fear, the despots of Europe were trembling on their thrones, dreading the effects of the recent revolution—a dread that was soon highly increased by the insurrection of Belgium, those in the north of Germany, in Switzerland, and latterly in Poland. They accordingly hastened to recognise Louis-Philippe, but not without previously obtaining from his cabinet the promise of giving no assistance to the surrounding nations that might enable them to throw off the yoke of their oppressions. Guizot, his colleagues, and successors, most exactly fulfilled their promise; they, after having tolerated and even encouraged the Spanish refugees, effectually prevented their ultimate success against the tyrant Ferdinand. The Italian refugees were dealt with in the same manner; and the affairs of Belgium were soon put in the most dangerous condition by being left to be decided by a congress of ministers, even France was represented by the unprincipled Talleyrand—the man of all times, of all parties, who had contributed to give up France to the Bourbons in 1814. The interests of Belgium and of France were sacrificed; no stipulation for the evacuation of Antwerp by the Dutch was made, and all questions relative to limits, and to the national debt of Belgium, were purposely entangled. The choice of a king was the object of the basest intrigues, and M. Sebastiani spoke and acted on this occasion with inconceivable indiscretion and inconsistency.

The conduct of the French cabinet on the Polish cause is as unjustifiable; not a single declaration of principles was made by ministers in favor of the Poles, not even after they had acquired positive proof of the intended coalition against France, headed by Nicholas. The Polish revolution alone forced Prussia and Austria to postpone their combined attack until Russia had crushed that gallant nation. Nay, there are strong reasons to believe that the Duke Mortemart, ambassador at the Court of Russia, received instructions quite unfavorable to the Poles, whose discomfiture was anticipated by M. Sebastiani and his friends. In the meantime Prussia, the Germanic confederacy, and the king of Holland, have had time to put their armies on the most complete footing for immediate war; and Austria has been allowed to crush at its birth the revolution in Italy. Now that this result is obtained, Metternich will look for the first opportunity of falling upon France; but, in the meantime, it is the interest of the allied cabinets to deceive, by fair words and alluring assurances of peace, the party now at the head of affairs in France, who will have peace on any terms, because they know that war would drive them at once from power, all excepting perhaps Soult, who, whatever may be his secret views, has done his duty at the head of the war department with an activity that could hardly be exceeded. M. Casimir Perrier announced on the 15th, in the House of Peers, that the Austrians were withdrawing from Romagna; but, he added, that the order for this movement was anterior to the spirited note which he said the French cabinet had addressed to the Court of Vienna. *Latet anguis.* There must be some secret cause for so sudden an evacuation of a country still partly in revolt against the Pope. Does Austria fear an insurrection in Gallicia or Hungary, in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom? or does Metternich concentrate his forces for the invasion of Switzerland and Piedmont, preparatory to the meditated attack on France? Let that be as it will, France is not only prepared but anxious for war,—a national war against the absolute power of kings, and for the reconquering of the limits to which all the power of Europe recognised she had a right by the treaty of Amiens. But a change of men can only give confidence to the nation, and direct her enthusiasm in the mighty struggle between freedom and despotism. The present ministers, Soult alone excepted, are despised by the people and the army, and are only supported by their associates and dependants.

VERAX.

COBBETT ON EDUCATION.

A gread deal of deception has been practised upon the working people under the pretence of giving them education, by which the parties practising it chose always to mean, *learning* from *books*. Now, if this education-work produced real benefit to the working people, it would be a thing to be praised; but the fact is, that since the work was begun, the people have regularly become poorer and poorer, crimes have regularly increased, till it now costs more to punish and transport felons, than the whole of the maintenance of the poor cost 70 years ago. Do I want the working people to be "ignorant?" No; but when I see the education, as it is impudently called, and the misery and crimes all go on increasing together; when I see that the people have become more miserable, and less good in exact proportion as the educating-work has extended, I must regard this work as a despicable cheat. Besides, what is "*ignorance?*" There is a great deal of talk about it: but *what is it?*" Is the literary man to call a labourer ignorant, because the latter can neither write nor read, and because he does not know A from B? Well, then, is not the labourer to call the literary man *ignorant*, because he cannot hold a plough, or make a hurdle, and because he does not know oats from barley when they are six inches high? Is the carpenter to call the shoemaker ignorant because he cannot make a chest of drawers; or the shoemaker the carpenter because he cannot make a pair of shoes? The truth is this—this talk about education of the people is a piece of ins-

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lence, arising out of the stupid pride of idlers, whose knowledge consists in books, or the contents of books. Learning means knowledge; and a hedger that understands hedging perfectly is learned in his profession. The pride or vanity of literature despises all knowledge, but that which belongs to itself; and you shall frequently hear a miserable fribble of a wretch, who could hardly disentangle his carcass if clasped by a couple of stout brambles, and who hardly knows a rough sheep dog from a sheep, speaking of the peasantry as if they were creatures born without brains.

Oh! no, my friends. This education-work is generally a sort of cheatery; and when not it is a dispicable folly. Reading and writing cannot teach a labouring man how to perform any of his duties of life. His business is in the cultivation of the land, and of all belonging to the land. By these he must live; and all that is wanting is a sufficiency of food and raiment, and of all the other things that make life easy and happy. If the education work gave him these, indeed! but we have seen that it does not; and, therefore nothing is it worth to the working man. Oh, but the people are not superstitious, as they used to be. And what of that? Supposing it to be so, what of that? The question is not what thoughts they have passing in their minds but whether they be as well fed, and well clothed, and well lodged as they used to be. Superstition is, in itself, a despicable thing; it is by no means necessary to give them good food and good clothing; but if it were, I should say let them be superstitious again, and for ever. In short, and to state the matter plainly, I would rather that the people should believe in witchcraft, and have plenty of bread and meat, and good Sunday coats, than that they should laugh at witchcraft and be fed on potatoes and covered with rags.—*Political Register.*

JOURNALISM.

The most difficult of all knowledge is proverbially self-knowledge, doubtless because none is beset with so many misleading partialities. It would seem to be almost as difficult for a man to understand the springs of his own vocation as to analyse his own motives. A Sunday Journalist thus explains (so to call it) journalism.

"'Journalism' is nothing but the expression of public opinion. A newspaper that should attempt to dictate, must soon perish. Every now and then, indeed, a journal is started for the enforcement of some opinion not accepted out of the narrow circle which establishes the paper, But the speculation invariably fails, both in a political and in a pecuniary sense. Dictation is hateful to all the world; and a newspaper cannot dictate, because, if it dictates, it dies. True, many a newspaper *appears* to dictate,—as, for instance, the *Times*, in its late, bundering' articles against the poor Boroughmongers; but to call this dictation, would be like saying that it is the hatchet, and not the woodsman, who fells the tree. Newspapers are but an instrument to express the opinions of their readers on either side of whatever may be the question; and, taken altogether, where the Press is free, they constitute the public voice."

It has been observed to us that in the very same Paper (which is of no great age) a directly opposite argument has been held, but of that we know nothing, and with the self-contradiction, if there be one, we have nothing to do. The editor would answer us at once by laying the blame of inconsistency to public opinion, which having chopped about as to its own operation on Journalism, has made him hold opposite doctrines within no very long space of time. The ingenious "Tatler" remarks upon the quoted doctrine, that there is much truth in it, but not the whole truth; for "if Journals had never been in advance of public opinion, public opinion would not have been so advanced as it is." This gives the key to the question; but there is another way of resolving it. If public opinion ran like the Thames through London, and a Journalist had only to take a bucket down to the bank, draw a supply, and soak his paper with it, the cited explanation of the business might hold together; but as the prudent Mistress Glasse says, in treating of cooking dolphins, "first, catch a dolphin," so we contend the Journalist has first to catch public opinion, and when we consider the habits and circumstances of most editors, we see no opportunities for the seizure. The conductors of some of the ablest prints in London are men of retired habits, who mix very little with society, and observe upon what is passing in the world, relying only on their individual capacities for judgement. There are other publications of great circulation and high character, which lay themselves out for drifting with the stream, but the editors of these papers, however disposed to go with opinion, cannot run into the streets to seek it whenever a question arises likely to engage it. They have to pronounce an opinion before they can consult opinions. Public opinion is written and talked of, as if it were something always palpable and integral. A score of able papers are published in London, all holding different opinions, and all argued to be emanations of public opinion. Examine the editors, however, as to their conversance with society, and it will soon be found that three-fourths of the number derive their ideas of the opinions of the world from print, and the question then arises whether the authors of the print furnishing subjects or materials of judgment are better instructed in the sentiments of men then are their editorial readers and commentator. Conductors of newspapers are for the most part only qualified to express public opinion, as men of sense likely sympathise and have thoughts in common with the sensible portion of society, which leads the rest. But there are some superior men among the editorial corps, and they lead the intelligence of classes of readers predisposed to entertain their views, but not equal, or perhaps not at leisure, to take such views unaided. To argue with the writer above quoted, that Journalism is nothing but an expression of public opinion, implying that it cannot guide it, is to argue that no superior talent can be employed in the service, or that superior reason, if set before the public, will not obtain the assent of the more intelligent and influential minds. The doctrine, if received, would be most pernicious, for it would forbid the Journalist to attempt the correction of a popular error, or to put forth a thought beyond the acceptation of the mass of the people, lest his profits should suffer by exceeding the functions of a mere mouth-piece of established and prevailing opinions. The principle is slavish and false. Papers may be named, as high in reputation as the one we are controverting, which have enforced not only new but dry doctrines, and with advantage both to their circulations and their characters. On the other hand may be instanced examples of the opposition of the great majority of the press to the popular prejudices. Catholic Emancipation was warmly advocated by the press when seven persons out of ten were against it, and the powerful host of the clergy almost to a man. And with such aid the measure succeeded against what is commonly termed public opinion, for by public opinion, as it is talked and written of, cannot be meant public intelligence, as in that case, what would the journals of nonsense, scandal, and tittle-tattle be organs of? and organs of public opinion, as the writer quoted contends them to be. Again, the prints generally popular opposed themselves to the horror of dissection, which possesses nineteen minds out of twenty; and this feeling, accounted sacred by those who entertain it, was roughly computed without detriment to the profits or popularity of the reprovers. We should much regret to see the time when an erroneous notion of the province and functions of Journalism should prevent these attempts at the correction of popular error, real or supposed. It were, however, vastly convenient for newspapers, having no other object than the greatest number of pence, and made, like the dull razors in the epigram, only for sale, to argue that the echo of the public voice is the hollow calling of all Journalists. But such is not the character of the Print in question.

SECRET POLICE.

The contriver of a secret police, in modern times, was the Marquis D'Argenson, who filled the situation of Lieutenant-General of Police, under Louis XIV., (first instituted as a separate office in 1667) from 1697 to 1718, at a time when the splendour of that monarch's reign could no longer disguise the unhappy consequences of his frequent wars and boundless prodigality; and when general misery had induced general depravity. The piercing eye of D'Argenson penetrated into the most secret recesses of crime, and pursued alike, with inexorable severity, not only the offences of the poor, but those committed by an arrogant aristocracy. This dreaded judge, from whose power neither ingenious precaution nor elevated rank could find protection, was nicknamed Rhadamanthus by his contemporaries. The necessity of a similar office was again felt under the government of Louis XV., when a state of moral corruption pervaded all ranks, and the wretchedness of the people was at its height. With an activity and an address equal to that of D'Argenson, but not with equal honesty, Sartines presided at this period, that is, from 1762 to 1774, over the department of police. Under his administration, the Secret Police was carried to the highest degree of perfection; but it was no longer an object of respect, as under D'Argenson. As spies on the people, he took some of the lowest of the rabble into his pay, and employed spies and agents in all the States of Europe. Numerous accounts are given of his extraordinary skill in detecting criminal purposes; he delayed however to strike the blow until he could seize the criminals in the act of aggression. He it was that made a present to his mistress of a pheasant, stuck all over with diamonds; and when another of his mistresses refused to accept of a valuable diamond ring, he ground the gems to powder, and stewed it over a letter which he was writing to her. Louis XVI. deprived him of the Police, but conferred on him the Ministry of the Marine, in which capacity he made himself ridiculous by his blunders. He was succeeded by Lenior, an upright and mild-tempered man, whose efforts were rather directed to the removal of the great source of crime—the despair of the poorer classes—than to the infliction of punishment, and to him Paris is indebted for the improvement of her police establishment. It was from him that the Empress Maria Theresa requested information on the police of Paris, and on this occasion he wrote a tract, entitled—"Detail sur quelques Etablissemens de la Ville de Paris, demandé par S. M. I. la Reine d'Hongrie;" Paris 1780. Having left France at the Revolution, he was invited by the Emperor Paul to enter the service of Russia. He returned to France in 1802, and died poor in 1807. To him succeeded Le Crosne, who, while yet a young man, had acquired some degree of fame from his having laid the case of Calas before the council of state. His career, as Minister of Police, was undistinguished. The Secret Police was re-established by the Executive Directory, and the terror inspired by this department, under Fouché's administration, is well known. From Paris, the Secret Police has extended to other countries, without, however, producing any conviction of its real necessity, on which account, in some states, its exercise has been suspended. Its great disadvantage consists in the necessity of employing, as confidential agents, depraved members of society; as no men of good character and principle will lend themselves to an occupation held in abhorrence by their fellow-men. The agents of a Secret Police can only hope for reward and promotion so long as they have information to communicate; and they are thus encouraged to exaggerate criminal charges, or to invent conspiracies, in order that they may not be accused of want of zeal in the service. The worst feature of this Police is, that from its very nature a good use can rarely be made of its intelligence, and mere report is often assumed as fact. Arbitrary imprisonment and capital punishment are its attendant effects, by which the discontent of the people is still further increased. From the uncertainty which necessarily attends the whole system of the Secret Police, it has often been found indispensable to guard against its abuses by employing a more confidential, or counterpolice, in order to watch over the other, as Napoleon did against Fouché, who however, in this respect, always outwitted his employer.

FRAGMENTS OF VOYAGES AND TRAVELS BY CAPTAIN BASIL HALL, R. N.

HOW TO EFFECT AN EXCHANGE.

After the first burst of rejoicing was over, at this extraordinary good fortune, I began to disquiet myself, and not in vain, about my appointment, and to wish that, instead of being named to a line-of-battle ship, I had been ordered to join some more active vessel—a frigate, for instance. It may be said, that nothing could well be more unreasonable than this discontent, and that I ought quietly and thankfully to have taken the great good which had fallen to my lot, instead of worrying my friends and myself with fresh anxieties. But the very nature of our business seems almost to require that officers should never rest satisfied with any thing. It would, of course, be nonsense to deny that they should be ready to obey every order with cheerfulness and alacrity; but still it is quite consistent with this submission, that they should be eternally and earnestly beat on getting into higher and better situations for the exercise of such qualifications as they fancy themselves to possess.

After a good deal of ruminating and plotting, I resolved to attack, in person, that particular lord of the Admiralty whose department it was to regulate the appointment of lieutenants. The actual promotion of officers, I may mention, is one thing—their distribution in the different ships another. In whose hands the first and grandest power of all resides—I mean that of promotion—I shall not say, for many reasons—one of which is, that I really do not know; and even were I admitted to a knowledge of such an official secret, I hardly think I could venture to divulge it. 'Shore-going people,' as we used in the cock pit to style all the rest of the world, have no means of forming any just conception of the mysterious sort of dread with which a naval officer enters the solemn portico of the Admiralty. Whether or not there be any far advanced stage of the profession—when Fortune has showered her stars and garters upon an officer in high professional command, or in high political station—at which this immeasurable awe wears off, I cannot tell; but as far as I have yet observed, I have seldom seen one, even of the most favoured sons of Neptune, who, on entering the Admiralty, did not look grave as he passed that most attentive of porters, Mr. Nutland, or who, on coming out again, did not look still graver.

I know not what I might do now, but in those early days it would in sea language, have required a good strong purchase, to have induced me to apply, actually in the Admiralty, to one of the powerful demi-gods who rule there within three days of my first promotion, and to beg I might be removed from a line-of-battle ship to a frigate. This change was what my whole heart was set upon; yet nothing could be more unreasonable than to expect such a thing; unless therefore, it were managed in some roundabout way, it was obvious I should get nothing but a rap over the knuckles for my pains. I accordingly flatter myself that I set about this affair—which then appeared to me the most important thing in the world—with some discretion. At all events, my efforts were crowned with success.

I had little or no personal acquaintance with the officer whom it was my object to move upon this occasion, or, to speak correctly, he had no knowledge of me. I knew him well enough as one of the best officers in the Navy, and had heard him described as an extremely good-natured and hospitable man. I had likewise often observed that people are generally in the best humour, and most disposed to do kind things, about breakfast time, after their bodies and minds have had rest, and before the cares of the day have ruffled their thoughts. So I hired a hack one morning, not long after my promotion to lieutenant, and rode out to Camberwell, to breakfast with this lord of the Admiralty. I carried with me a letter of introduction from a person who was intimately acquainted with him, which set forth that the bearer, before joining his ship, was anxious to have the advantage of an acquaintance at head-quarters, who might be useful to him in the event of any difficulty arising, and so on.

I took care to arrive some ten minutes before the breakfast hour, that by sending my credentials before me, I might appear less like an intruder. Yet a sly kind of expression on the veteran's countenance implied a suspicion of some design being intended upon his patronage beyond the limits of his tea and toast, which, by this time, stood smoking away in great style on the table. Possibly, however, this was merely the suggestion of my own evil conscience, for he let slip nothing which gave me the smallest reason to suppose he dived into my thoughts. I felt more and more embarrassed as the meal went on, for it seemed as if I should have no opportunity of pressing my suit. When we rose, however, he said, "Well, young officer, will you ride into town with me?" which words threw me into such a fidget, that I could verily have counted time by the sound of my pulse.

Of course, I accepted a proposal which promised some opening for popping the question with which my breast, indeed, was as full as ever was that of a sighing swain on the look out for an opportunity to win the favour of his mistress. Why all this anxiety should have existed, I know not, or, at all events, I should despair of explaining the reason to any one who has not served six years as a midshipman, and become acquainted with the measureless difference which lies between a mighty lord of the Admiralty, and a poor lieutenant of only a few days standing!

In spite of this huge interval between us, however, we jogged on very agreebly towards Charing Cross. But my companion gave me no opening to introduce the topic which was uppermost in my thoughts; and when he began a long story about some of his own adventures at sea, my heart sunk within me. I listened, however, to what he said with such a prodigious degree of attention, that although I heard all the words, not a particle of the sense entered my head. My thoughts, in fact, were far away, and I could fix them upon nothing but frigates, and transfers from ship to ship, till I quite forgot where I was, or in whose company I was travelling. I suppose my companion detected, by my over-acted attention what was passing in my mind, for he suddenly changed his subject, and, turning to me, said—

"Now, Mr. Lieutenant, I suppose some day you will get tired of your ship, and be wanting to effect an exchange?"

The certainty that the experienced officer had read the whole of my story, while I was pretending to listen to his, flashed upon me at once, and I felt that I was blushing down to my boots, at having been so caught. I was at first so confused that I said nothing, and he continued.

"Should such a case arise, apply to me, and I'll see what can be done. But, I suppose," added he, "this can hardly be the case yet, as you are not a very old officer, and have not joined your first ship?"

By this time I had rallied, and being resolved not to lose a good chance, I boarded my friend in a trice.

"I am ready, sir, and willing, to serve in any ship or vessel the Admiralty are pleased to put me into, and there is nothing I desire so much as to go afloat, and to be employed as actively as possible. But I should be glad, sir, to be in a frigate instead of a 74, if I could, as more likely to be in the way of service; and I should take it as very kind, sir, if you would transfer me now to some ship of that class."

"It is out of the question! quite out of the question!" he cried; "and really," he added, "I must do the rising generation of officers the justice to say, that modesty is not a quality that encumbers them; and you Scotchmen, I observe, in particular, are not likely to lose any good thing for want of asking for it."

"It is but little," I ventured to retort, "that I know about Scotland, sir; I have been at sea, now, six years and more, in which time I have been at home only twelve days!"

"Ho! ho! my young fellow," he exclaimed; "so you are getting up a grievance, are you, to work on my compassion? This is a claim, is it?"

"No, sir; only I thought it as well to mention the circumstance, in the hope, that if you should not be able to appoint me to a frigate, you might, perhaps, grant me the lesser favour of a fortnight or three weeks' run to see my friends. But I would much rather join a frigate, sir, as I consider the sea as my home, and desire no other."

This shot was aimed to hit the old officer between wind and water, and it took effect, I could see, just at the proper angle. Whether he thought it got up to please him, or that he considered the sentiment deserving of encouragement, I know not; but he replied, with more earnestness than he had yet shewn.

"Stick to that principle, my young friend; and always recollect, that no officer has any business on shore, until he has reached the rank of post-captain, nor even then, if by any means he can employ himself usefully afloat. In the meanwhile, I shall take you at your word, and appoint you to the first vacancy in a frigate of which I have the nomination; but, mind, don't let me see any letters from you asking for leave of absence. Think of your ship, and your duty alone, and let home take care of itself. But, here is the Admiralty gate, so I must bid you good by; and if you attend properly to what I have just said, you will be sure to get on."

I certainly never did forget these few, but judicious words; and many a time and oft, in subsequent years, when sorely pressed by temptations to depart a little from their letter or spirit, the friendly caution has come